

CUMMING SEEKS ANOTHER ROUND WITH POLLARD

Will Challenge Him to Joint Debate in Richmond.

WANTS TO HAVE THE LAST WORD

Judge Williams May Make It Three-Cornered Debate—Williams and Pollard Exchange Tart Telegrams Over Reference to Politics in Public Schools.

Undaunted by his experience in Lynchburg on Tuesday night, S. Gordon Cumming, of Hampton, in a statement to a representative of The Times-Dispatch at Roanoke last night announced his intention of again challenging John Garland Pollard, of Henrico County, to a joint debate to be held in Richmond under terms which will give Mr. Cumming opportunity to make a more complete reply.

At the Hotel Roanoke last night Mr. Cumming said: "I will leave for Richmond to-night and go from there to Norfolk to-morrow. I have some special business to attend to in Richmond. I will return to Roanoke next Tuesday and expect to speak here that night. My preceding offer will be accepted and the arrangements made later."

"What do you feel in regard to your candidacy in Roanoke?" Mr. Cumming was asked.

"I feel satisfied with the outlook," he replied.

"Were you satisfied with the outcome of the debate between Mr. Pollard and yourself in Lynchburg?" he was asked.

"I know that Lynchburg was far from ideal, but I was not displeased with the outcome of the debate. However, I expect to challenge Mr. Pollard to speak in his home town in Richmond before August 5. I hope, if he accepts, that the arrangements for the debate will be the reverse from what they were in Lynchburg, for I do not feel that I was given a fair opportunity to make a good reply to Mr. Pollard's remarks Tuesday night."

"Both records open for inspection," Mr. Cumming said.

"You had somewhat the advantage over Mr. Pollard in being able to refer to his record in the Constitutional Convention, did you not?" he was asked.

"I do not think so," he replied, "for Mr. Pollard had the same opportunity to refer to my record in the General Assembly."

Mr. Cumming expressed himself as quite optimistic as to his outlook in Roanoke, and reiterated that he "wants" his opponent to prove his fitness to fill the position of Attorney-General.

That Mr. Cumming would challenge his opponent for a renewal of the debate was learned on news authority in Lynchburg yesterday morning before either candidate had left that place. Mr. Cumming later left for Roanoke, and Mr. Pollard for Henrico.

Pollard May Not Consent.

Friends of Mr. Cumming to whom he expressed his determination to meet Mr. Pollard again tried to dissuade him, believing that nothing could be gained. It was pointed out, however, that should another debate occur Mr. Cumming could claim the closing speech, and would thus be given the opportunity to come back at his opponent.

Whether Mr. Pollard will agree to take up more of the short time between now and August 5 in a further discussion with Mr. Cumming is doubted by some.

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HAMLIN WILL LEAD CUSTOMS SERVICE

He Occupied Same Position in Second Administration of Cleveland.

Washington, July 23.—Charles Sumner Hamlin, of Boston, has been selected as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of the customs service, to succeed James F. Curtis, who will retire August 1. Secretary McAdoo to-day formally recommended the appointment to President Wilson who is expected to send the nomination to the Senate within a few days.

Mr. Hamlin occupied the same position during the second administration of President Cleveland. He is understood to have declined the place early in the Wilson administration, but now will be urged to accept because of his intimate knowledge of customs questions.

In view of the impending enactment of the tariff bill, Secretary McAdoo has been seeking as a successor to Mr. Curtis a man of wide customs experience to handle the vast administrative problems involved in a sweeping change in tariff policies.

Mr. Hamlin was special commissioner of the United States to Japan in 1897; commissioner at the convention between Russia, Japan and the United States in 1905; and special commissioner at the convention between Great Britain and the United States to determine the fur seal fishery controversy also in 1897.

HAYS IS ELECTED

Democrat for Governor of Arkansas by Heavy Majority.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Little Rock, Ark., July 23.—Returning returns from almost every county in Arkansas to-night indicate the election of George W. Hays, Democrat, to the Democratic nomination for Governor, by a larger majority than was predicted early in the campaign, which was more prevalent among Democrats than to-day, owing to the followers of S. H. Hays, who were defeated in the primary, declaring they would stay away from the polls or write Hays.

The surprise of the contest was the failure of the Progressive candidate, Colonel George W. Murphy, to show the strength of his position, which was expected to be a heavy vote for that party.

COMMISSION RETURNS

It May Make Its Report at This Session of Congress.

Washington, July 23.—Preparations are being made for the return of the Florida commission on rural credits and agricultural development, which was organized to hold a meeting in New York Saturday, when the commission will report to the Senate.

The American commission consists of representatives from each State and from five provinces of Canada. The Federal commission was appointed by President Wilson in accordance with an act of Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA ATTACKED

Hereafter State Will Form One Collection District.

Washington, July 23.—President Wilson has issued an executive order that the State of South Carolina, now a part of the fourth internal revenue district of North Carolina, be detached and hereafter constitute one collection district to be known as the District of South Carolina. The order becomes effective upon the appointment and qualification of a collector. The President's order was sent to the Senate the name of a collector for the new district.

Redfield on Inspection Tour.

Washington, July 23.—Redfield, a start on his plan to familiarize himself with the workings of the various agencies and their departments. Redfield left to-day for Pittsburgh, accompanied by Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, chief of the Bureau of Standards, which has a branch office in the Pennsylvania city. To-morrow the secretary will be in Pittsburgh to inspect and speak to the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

RAILROADS PROTEST AGAINST CHANGES

They Demand That Parcel Post System Be Left Undisturbed.

FORESEE HEAVY LOSSES

If Burleson's Order Stands, They Will Carry Case to Courts.

FULL SPEED AHEAD THROUGH LETTERS OF HEAD LOBBYIST

Senate Probers Get 500 Mulhall Epistles Into Record.

FRIDAY MAY SEE WORK COMPLETE

Offerings Examined Yesterday Deal With Slack Period in Lobby Trade, When Only Odd Jobs of "Influencing" and Strike-Breaking Are to Be Picked Up.

Washington, July 23.—The Senate lobby committee put on full speed to-day and in an unusually short session got into the record nearly 500 letters of Martin M. Mulhall, alleged political writer and legislative detective for the National Association of Manufacturers. Mulhall was on the stand only about an hour after the noon recess, but the committee made rapid progress, and members hoped to-night to get through with the correspondence some time Friday.

The committee will decide then whether to report to the Senate that Mulhall shall be permitted to cross-examine the witness. From the way in which Senators Reed and Walsh already have referred the cross-examination, it is probable that the only way the lawyers will be able to get at Mulhall will be by questions filtered to him through the Senators.

Covers Slack Period.

Mulhall's testimony today covered a slack period in the summer and fall of 1909, and the early part of 1910 when there was nothing to do in his line except to work on strikes, tinker with a few odd jobs in politics and things generally moving in Washington. In several letters, Mulhall told of a desire on his part to see Charles F. Murphy, but that Tammany Hall, in the interest of the country, had George Gordon Battle for Governor of New York.

Mulhall was trying to see Murphy through Herman Haddock, who appeared in the correspondence in an office at 111 Broadway. Mulhall swore that Black was a sort of "confidential lawyer" to Murphy. He said he never saw Black, but that he had seen a letter signed "Battle and Marshall" acknowledging a receipt for a letter from Mulhall gave the only indication so far as the committee had gone to-night that Battle ever heard of the interest Mulhall took in him.

Mulhall's personal political aspirations came into the proceedings again to-day when several letters were read in which he was spoken of by officers of the association as being mentioned in the correspondence of the "Country Club" (probably Maryland). James W. Van Cleave, one-time president of the association, wished Mulhall well in his fight against Kirby, Jr., wrote: "I see that somebody has been buying a congressional bus around your carcase. I suppose next it will be a humming bird, representing the Senators and the House."

Mulhall said the association was interested in that report, but he did not just know how. He swore that copies of the Congressional Record were sent to most of the prominent members of the National Association of Manufacturers, and in one letter boasted that he and James E. Emery, counsel for the association, could get almost any such document and frank it out.

Neither Senators Cummins nor Nelson, Republican members of the committee, appeared to-day at the hearing. Although neither would discuss the matter, it is generally known that they claim the Democrats have been playing politics with the investigation, particularly in the case of H. W. McClave. Republican candidates for Congress in the Sixth New Jersey District defeated in a special election yesterday.

McClave was brought into the case a few days ago by Mulhall. Senator Nelson declared publicly the next day that he didn't know the committee "was being used for campaign purposes," and that he had been present at one or two hearings since, except for a few minutes.

PEACE EFFORTS MOVING SLOWLY

Board of Mediation Is Making Little Progress in Railroad Controversy.

New York, July 23.—Obstacles have again been met in the arbitration of the threatened strike of 82,000 Eastern railroad workers.

The Federal Board of Mediation had hoped the air had been cleared by the sudden concession of the Erie Railroad officials to accept any award under the Newlands act. But it proved to be a matter for further contention as the Erie road asked the men to defer the date when the advance in wages is to go into effect until January 1, 1915. The men ask it to go into effect at least by the opening of the coming year.

At the afternoon meeting to-day with the railroad managers, another snag was struck when the managers refused to accede to the trainmen's demand that they drop the eight grievances made by the railroads against the employes themselves. They agreed to drop some, but obstinately refused to eliminate them all. The trainmen just as insistently refused to arbitrate.

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NEITHER FACTION WILL BE ALLOWED TO OBTAIN ARMS

All Mexicans Are to Be Treated Alike by Administration.

WILSON DECIDES TO CHANGE POLICY

Ground Is Taken That Huerta Government, Not Having Been Recognized, Has No Right to Secure Munitions of War From This Country.

Washington, July 23.—President Wilson has determined that no faction in the present Mexican revolution shall obtain arms or ammunition from the United States, and that neutrality must be observed in its strictest sense. This is the interpretation of the neutrality laws decided upon by the President to-day after conferences with Senator Bacon and Representative Flood, chairmen of the two congressional committees on Foreign Relations.

While the Mexican rebels have been getting no arms heretofore, to-day's declaration means that the Huerta administration will be deprived of the privilege previously accorded the Madero government, and that the United States will treat all sides alike in the present civil war.

The situation was precipitated by the repeated complaints of Constitutionalists and their sympathizers in this country that if the United States did not virtually assist the Huerta government by selling it munitions of war, a termination of hostilities would be possible.

New Policy Envoied.

Sentiment in favor of a new policy grew in Congress to such an extent that to-day a canvass was made of the committees in both houses dealing with foreign relations. It was found there would be no objection to repealing the joint resolution of March 14, 1912, which gives the President discretionary power to prohibit exportations of arms or munitions of war to countries where domestic violence exists, but permits him to allow the legally constituted government of any country to buy war supplies as usual.

Senator Bacon, however, reiterated as he left the White House to-day that the Huerta administration could not be considered a legitimate successor of the Madero regime or a legally constituted government.

The Constitutionalists representatives here had protested to the State Department that inasmuch as the Huerta government had not been recognized, it ought not to obtain arms. This contention of the Constitutionalists in official circles, and while the repeal of the resolution of March 14, 1912, was considered by administration officials as one way of obviating conditions, it was decided that the same purpose could be observed by denying ammunition to all factions. There, nevertheless, is a firm feeling in Congress in favor of lifting the embargo on arms and giving both sides an equal opportunity to equip themselves.

This sentiment finds favor especially among those who believe that the Carranza rebels have public opinion behind them in Mexico and if given the arms with which to supply their large un-equipped forces, the revolution would end speedily in their favor.

For the present, however, the administration will issue orders to its agents everywhere to keep arms from entering the rebellion-torn country. This will include materially with the plans for lifting the embargo on arms for large supplies of arms and ammunition are said to have been placed recently with firms in the United States.

Although the neutralists hold no secrets of consequence, they have demoralized the railroad systems, and it would be difficult for the Federalists to get munitions transported into the interior after importing them from Europe.

The President canvassed other phases of the Mexican situation with Messrs. Bacon and Flood, who said later.

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Cardinal Gibbons 79 Years Old



Baltimore, Md., July 23.—Cardinal Gibbons was seventy-nine years old to-day. In the chapel of the home of the Cardinal, where he has spent his birthday anniversary for many years, the Cardinal celebrated the mass of thanksgiving, marking the day. Only the immediate family of the host was present. Telegrams and letters of congratulations in large numbers were received at the Cardinal's home here. Some of the messages were from fellow members of the sacred college of cardinals. The Pope's message was included in the calligrams, as were congratulations from some of the rulers of Europe. The Cardinal is in good health.

NO DENT IS MADE IN PARTY RANKS

Democrats Holding Solidly Together Against Republican Onslaughts.

Democrat Members of House Committee Are Far Apart in Their Views.

VOTE ON TARIFF BILL BEGINS

Many Members of Minority Are Supporting Underwood-Simmons Measure.

Washington, July 23.—The Senate took its first plunge into the intricate coils of the Underwood-Simmons tariff revision bill to-day. At the end of a day of hard work only a few paragraphs of the voluminous measure had been completed when adjournment was reached to-night. On every test vote throughout the day the Democratic leaders were upheld, in some cases receiving the support of Republicans aligned with the Progressive element.

Detailed consideration of the bill began unexpectedly when it was found that no Republican Senators were ready to deliver general tariff speeches. Chairman Simmons, of the Finance Committee, urged that the Senate lose no time in passing the measure by a vote, and with the consent of the Republicans, the reading of the bill line by line was begun.

Bank Holds Solidly.

Tests of relatively unimportant issues, embraced in duties upon chemicals and drugs. The Democratic ranks held solidly upon each vote. Upon the first.

HUERTA SHOWS HAND AND CHOOSES ALLY

President of Mexico Has Picked Japan as His Friend.

HE IS PLAYING BOLD GAME

This Country May Retaliate by Giving Carranza Equal Opportunity.

Washington, July 23.—It has come to this point with Mexico: Shall our government lift the ban of neutrality, permit Carranza and his constitutionalists to import arms and ammunition across our border and let Carranza and Huerta fight it out on equal terms to the extermination of one or the other?

It is the topic of private discussion at the White House to-day between President Wilson and Chairman Bacon, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Chairman Flood, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

It is the topic of more or less public discussion in the Senate and the House.

FOURTEEN BODIES ARE LIFTED FROM CRUEL, BLACK PIT

Still Twenty-Five Mill Workers to Be Accounted For.

THERE IS RUMOR OF INCENDIARISM

Belief Grows That Some One Set Fire to Plant in Which Perhaps Seventy-Five Persons Lost Their Lives—Entire Town Is in Anguish.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Binghamton, N. Y., July 23.—From a cruel black pit on the banks of the Chenango River to-day fourteen charred bodies, the victims of the Binghamton clothing factory were lifted.

Into the horror of death which has been visited upon the town, has entered the horrible possibility that the fire was of incendiary origin. Binghamtoners shuddered when the rumor spread to-day and the authorities and the venerable citizens of the mill, Fred B. Freeman, declared emphatically that such a thing is beyond belief.

At least fifty of the mill workers are dead, the final count may be more. There are still twenty-five to be accounted for and the total may be swelled to seventy-five.

Three separate investigations are under way. Governor Sulzer has ordered William Roster, acting State Commissioner of Labor, and E. J. Bates, supervising inspector for the State Labor Department, to come here from Albany and make an independent probe. Deputy State Fire Marshal Keesch is on his way from Albany to make an inspection and the local authorities, under the direction of Coroner Stillson, and Seymour, are struggling to get the best of the matter to find out why this blight should have fallen on Binghamton.

Official Hands Stayed.

The terrible story of the whole horror, the anguish that has visited every street of the town and the marvellous scenes of humble grief, have stayed the hands of official Binghamton, and when the rumor of incendiarism spread forth to-day all the lower section of Broome County flocked to the banks of the Chenango and an unpleasant snarl of rage, mingled with the grief murmurs, and the hand of indignation rested upon the factory, but eighteen minutes, in an eighteen minutes fire had crumbled a supposedly sturdy building into a mass of black dust and twisted iron, and somewhere between fifty and seventy lives were snuffed out. That the fire should dart suddenly from beneath a stairway and leap from joist to joist along the ceiling and in less than five minutes have the entire building in its blighting grasp, is more than the police and firemen can fathom. There is but one answer—incendiarism—but the thing is so horrible that the authorities refuse to accept the rumor.

"It can't be so, it can't be so," cried Mayor Irving.

But a year and like all the rest of Binghamton, he threw up his hands in despair.

The Known Dead.

Slowly the lists of the dead are being compiled. At Babbles morgue, there are now twenty charred bodies which defy identification. So far the identified dead are as follows:

- Cassie M. Fulmer, Mrs. E. Sullivan, Mrs. Ida Prentice, Mrs. Edwin White, Mrs. Mary Prior, Nellie Connor.

The Missing.

- Burdick, Miss Martha, Burton, Miss Ruth, Cheneff, Miss Eda, Cleghorn, Miss Mary, Crowe, Catherine, Clark, Mr. Melvin, Dimmock, Sidney, Diamond, Miss Margaret, Dornia, Mrs. Sarah, Evans, Mrs. Mary, Gleason, Miss Nellie, Gleason, Mrs. Anna, Golden, Miss Ida, Hartman, Miss Louise, Hartwell, Miss Louise, Hottel, Miss Emma, Katt, Miss Anna, Kennedy, Miss Lena, Kennedy, Miss Edith, of Port Dickinsson.

Lina Julia, Mary, Mrs. O'Neil, Polina, Virginia, Polesia, Mary, Ray, Bessie.

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JESSE R. GRANT WANTS DIVORCE

Son of Former President Brings Suit on Ground of Desertion.

Goldfield, Nev., July 23.—Jesse R. Grant, son of President U. S. Grant, and his second wife, Mrs. Grant, who were married in California last week, filed suit for divorce in the District Court to-day. Grant has resided in Goldfield for over six months, and has made many friends in the camp during his residence here. His headquarters have been at the Goldfield Hotel.

The complaint is a brief document and states that Jesse R. Grant and Elizabeth Chapman Grant were married at San Francisco on September 21, 1880, that there are two children, a son and a daughter, both of full legal age, and that there is no community property. The ground on which the divorce is asked is simple desertion.

Grant's daughter was recently married at San Francisco to an officer of the navy.

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WARRING COUPLE TOLD TO 'MAKE UP'

Queen Mary Takes Hand in Affairs of Duke and Duchess of Westminster.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, July 23.—By Queen Mary's imperious command, the quarrelling Duke and Duchess of Westminster attended the Duchess of Portland's ball and supped there at the same table—the queen's table.

This is the first time the disagreeing pair has been seen together in five years. It was thought nothing could bridge the chasm between them after the duke, furiously jealous of his lovely wife, literally locked her out of Grosvenor House, his splendid London residence, and barred her from his country seat, Eaton Hall.

Now it is regarded as far from improbable that Queen Mary, who detests scandals, will compel a reconciliation, superficial at least.